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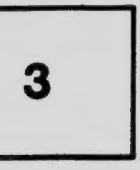

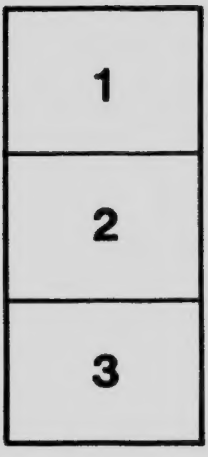

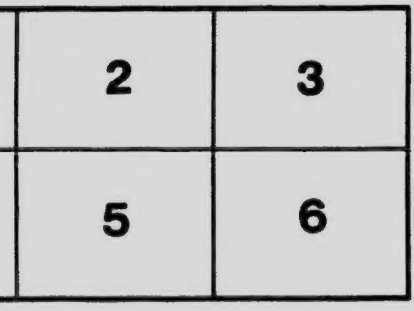

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A Brief Outline of the Principle and Purpose

of

"SOCIALISM"

By HARLEY C. E. ANDERSON

Man requires, and has heretofore, provided himself with, the three basic essentials to life—Food, Clothing and Shelter,—and to these essentials, civilized man has added—Art, Culture and Recreation,—all of which are necessary to the well balanced life, of a healthy, normal human being.

The provision of these essentials to man's life, is made possible by the use of natural products, i.e, the natural resources of the Earth, or raw material, and the intelligent application of the accumulated scientific knowledge of mankind, as exemplified in the skilled, and so called, unskilled labour, and the plant, machinery and equipment necessary to efficient, modern production.

The establishment of social, or collective ownership, in these two essentials of production, is necessary to the continued advance of civilization and to the practical usefulness of the improved mechanical processes which science will devise.

The operation and administration of

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labour and raw material, should be vested in the State, and should be developed on the most efficient scientific principle of mass production, under the guidance of an elected Socialist Government, having representative advisary Economic Councils, responsible for each branch of industry and cultivation, and representative Social Welfare Councils, responsible for the cultural and recreational need of the people, located at strategic points throughout the country.

The product of this collective industry would, naturally, belong to the State, (the representatives of the people, in the form of an elected Socialist Government) which would be responsible for the equitable disposition of the goods, and material created under the system.

It would be the duty of the State to provide an educational system which would teach the children of the country, every useful branch of the abstract, and physical arts, and sciences, calculated to develop a cultured people, and also to supply the young people, with the necessary technical training, to fit them for the scientific, industrial or agricultural pursuits, in which they would later find their social usefulness.

The principal business of the supreme government would be to ascertain the total requirements of the people, and, in consultation with the economic councils, to allot, on a quota basis, the quantities of commodities

or material, necessary to be produced by the various productive agencies, and to conduct an efficient collection and distribution system, to ensure that supplies and materials are properly stored, and distributed to the consumers throughout the country, as their requirements arise.

In addition to the domestic system of production and distribution, the Government would conduct an International system of exchange, or barter, with other countries, to secure supplies of such foreign or exotic commodities as are necessary to the welfare or enjoyment of the people, which cannot be produced in their own country.

The Economic Council of each class of industry, would be responsible to regulate the conditions, under which production in that branch, would be carried on, and to adjust the hours of labour, or the total working period of the individuals engaged, from time to time, as more were employed or as more efficient methods of production, were introduced; the object at all times being the production of the maximum quantity, of highest grade, produce or material, with the minimum expenditure of human time or effort.

The Social Welfare Councils, with the advice and assistance of qualified technicians, and experts in Architecture, Engineering, Medicine, Pedagogics, Domestic Science, Calisthenics, Music and Dramatic Art, would

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be responsible for the general social welfare and culture of the community. Their object being to improve the standards of Town Planning, Home Building, Lighting, Ventilation and Drainage; to advance child welfare, by pre- and post-natal advice and assistance to mothers, administer the care of the sick, the aged and infirm, or those physically or mentally handicapped, and to devise and encourage the cultivation of Art, Music, Sport, Entertainment and recreation, of every kind calculated to develop a clean, virile, cheerful, cultured people.

The broad principle of Socialist Society is to raise the general standards of the people, to create a complete system of production and distribution in the interest of the people, for the use and enjoyment of the people;—To provide an economic system within which every member of society will have a useful place in the general scheme of human advancement;—to use the Earth and all that is in it for the purpose of human betterment;—and to assure to every useful member of society the full enjoyment of all that society can collectively produce.